Business Motices.

THE HELMET OF JULIUS CASAR saved his life

MEALIO'S SPRING STYLE OF HATS IS NOW READY - The above a all we need to announce. When the rush commences against time, those left in the furch go buttern that commences against time, those left in the furch go buttern was a supplied to the content of Stoadway and Gansi et.

IT IS SO.—The HATS made by RAFFERTY & LEASE, and sold at the usual low prices for which this establishment is ce obtated, are predictly the article genticanes want. Call and examine for yourselves, at No. 57 Chatham at, and corner Chatham and Pearl etc.

Just received per steamers, two cases Gentle-nen's Paris Hars. GENIX, No. 214 Broxiway. opposite St. Paul's Church.

MANTILLAS and TALMAS, at Columbian Hall, No. 231 Grand-st. —1 000 rich Mantilue of Paris manufacture, from \$3 to \$15, of the choicest patterns imported. 5:00 Cioth Talmas closing out at low prices.

8 & M E Towle & Co., No. 231 Grand-st.

500 pieces of FOULARD SILK, yard-wide, will

Unspell Prinson & Lake, No 471 Broadway. SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!-S. & M. E. Towice & Co. will open to day 5 000 plain Canton "Rap Brawles, heavy and rich fringes at 88, \$10 and \$12, 2000 ric embreidered Canze prawles from \$5 to \$30 Statle. 38 awd. -5(0 elegant Stella Shawle new patterns, at low prices. Columnias Walles, 221 Grand at

10 cases of printed French Jaconers will be

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN MUSLISS, CORNICES AND BARDS — Just received from suction, large assortment of the above Goods which they offer to toe Lacies at lower prices than any other house in the city. S. & M. E. Towle & Co., No. 28: Grand-st., Columbian Hall.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES OF EVERY DE-HOUSEKEPING ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—Bousekeeping Hardware, Cutlery, Silver-plated
Ware Japanery; Cerman Silver and Britannis Ware; Composition, Enamelee, and Iron Gooking Utennis, Bronz-d Copper
and Brase Goos's, Sathing Apparatus; Tin, Wood, and Willow
Ware; Brushes, Mate, Sankets, Refrigerators Meat-Safes,
Hair, Felt, Corn busk, and Straw Mattressee; Bella and Beddings, &c.; Servants' Furniture; Bronzs and Painted Iron
Farmiture; Rastic Furniture; Cane-Work, &c., at the
Lowest Prices, at Branias's House Furnishing Wart,
Scooms, Ro. 60] Brondway, New-York Tubic and private Institutions, strambroate, ships measures &c formiend
at the abortest notice. Illustrated Catalogues may be had at
the Warerooms or forwarded by mail when requested.

Goodsordered by letter selected, and put up in the best manuer.

Bronz Stramster, Durenter, Paces deep stemper.

RICH SUMMER DRESSES .- Received per steamer Washington, a new assortment of Grenadine and Craps Parls Robes Also Sco Foulard Six Dresses, all different sizes Usporlt, Pethon & Lake, No 471 Broadway

SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, exclusively o well selected goods, and fashionably made up, with the nest trimmings always to be found at the Clothing Emporium Alynam Munnon & Co. No 441 Broadway, where the or price system is invariably adhered to

CARPETING.

CARPETING.

Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway corner White-st.,
Have lately received from Europe and the late Auct
Sales, their usual supply of
To which they invite the attention of those about furnish
Houses, Hotels, Steamboats, &c., &c. The goods having be
selected with great care, and purchased at the present i
market prices, we are enabled to offer Carpers fall typer coless than oher stores wintering their isls stocks, at higher rat
We are selling out entire stock at the lowest possible prices
se follows:

All widths and colors.
RUGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, SHADES, &

For Hotels, Steamhoais, &c., made to order.

Prof Hotels, Steamhoais, &c., made to order.

UPHOLSTERY.

In all its branches punctually and faithfully attended to.

The public are requested to give us a call before selecting elsewhere, thereby making a saving of full 10 per cent. on the PRIESSON & HUMPHERY.

PRIESSON & HUMPHERY.

Nos. 377 and 373 Broadway.

WORTH OF SPLENDID CARPETS. WORTH OF SPLENDID CARPETS.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS, [10] and 11/ per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS, [7], 81 and 91/ per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS, 7/ and 81/ per yard.

ENGLISH GENAIN CARPETS, 31, 41, 416 and 51/ per yard.

ENGLISH OILCLOTHS 6/ and 7/ per yard.

AMERICAN OILCLOTHS, 26/ 34 and 44/ per yard.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES, \$3 \$4 and \$6 per pair.

TABLE COVERS, 12/ to 24/, at

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 90 Bewery.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos 377 and 379 Broadway.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS. ETC.,

For sale on the most reasonable terms

FOR CASH.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—
SMITH & LOURSHERY NO 406 Broadway, near Grand at , hav
received by late arrivals, the latest patterns of John Crossley &
Bon's Valver and TAPESTRY CARPETING, and are prepared to
effer one of the most complete and waied assortments in the
market fall \$65 per cent. is set than hast year's price.

Bich Velvet. 10/10/14/per yard.

Bich Brassels, 7/10/19/per yard.

Bich Brassels, 7/10/19/per yard.

Bich Tapes 19/1/6 to 9/19/14/40.

Best Ingrain, 5/10/6/per yard.

Best Ingrain, 5/10/6/per yard.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

CARPETS: CARPETS: DOGGETT & BROTHER'S,
LARGE CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 231 Strondway & rolendi,
assortment of CARPETIAGS and Oil-CLOTHS, entirely no.
PRENCH CALICO ROBES—Circassienne style

ved per ateam or Washington, 500 Robes, entirely new Unspeak, Perason & Lake, No. 47: Scondway. JAMES LITTLE & Co. have an excellent assor

ment of ready made CLOTHING, made up under their own sy-and for quality of goods style and finish, there is no equ Goods made to order at the shortest nettice. No. 412 Broadwa near Canal to PRINTED ORGANDIE ROBES—Received per Ussuell Person & Lake No 471 Broads

PRETTY FEET.-To the fortunate possessor of prettily shaped foot a becoming Gaitar is a great desideration while to a lady whose feet are not so pretty, an ill fitting shells sepecially disagreeable. Either will be pleased with Carlo TRILL'S Gaiters and Shose, because his shill slawys finds' semedy for every difficulty attendant upon making an elegan.

PIANOS. — T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrate—
EGLIAS PIANOS. HORACE WAYER'S modern improved Pd
aros, and those of a large number of other maters, comprisidthe largest and most destrable assortiment in the United States
will be sold at prices which defy competition, for each or easily,
feetory peper. Persons in the city, receiving orders for Plane
or Musical Instruments of any kind, will find it to their savan's
tage to call. Horace WAPIRS, No. 33 Broadway. 500 BAREGE ROBES, of the latest Paris styler

received per steamer Washington, will be opened this mornin Unspett. Peruson & Lake, No 471 Broadway. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF

AFERRING'S FATENT CHAMPION FIRE-FROM SAFE, with Hall's patent powder proof Locks, the same the were awarded superate Medals at the World's Fair, Londor 1851, and World's Fair, New York, 1853, and '54, and this int Lock, and the only powder proof Lock, that received a Meda the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The superiber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent Champion Safe with Half's patent powder proof Locks.

Nos. 155, 137 and 159 Water et., New York.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Wholesale and Retail,
THOWAS FAYE & CO
Nos. 256 and 257 Broadway, New-York, (directly opposite the City Hall)
Have constantly on hand a fall stock of Franch and America
Paper Hanning, Borders, Fireboard Prints, Curtain Paper
Bed Testers, Statues, Landscapes, &c., of every style known
to the trade.
Merchants laying in their stock.

we manufacture largely, and import direct from first hands, facturers, for whom we are sole agents in the United States. Our Betail Department comprises the richest styles of Decratics. Special imperiations made, when desired, from a spiendide collection of samples. Artistic Paper Hangers sent any part of the United States.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c. - Constantly on hang comprising in part s large assortment of HAIR MATTRESS
FRATRIE BEDS. PAILLASSES COTS. BEDSTEADS BLANKS
and COMPORTERS, at No. 150 Chatham at, corner Mulcery
MARTIN WILLARD, Agent

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BOOK, JOB NEWSPAPER AND MUSIC PRINTERS,
Corner of Centre and White sta.
CARDS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, HANDSILLS, ETC.,
At short butles and low prices for cash.
Adams and Callader Press Work for Publishers.

CROTON BUGS and COCKROACHES effectua cleared by one or two applications of Costan's Externation. Wholesale and Retail Depot, No 388 Broadway, No York. None genoine noless signed by HENRY R. COSTAN

Rats don't die in their holes, but come out ai-se, by using Costan's effectual Rat, Cockroach, &c., gld ERRINATOR, Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 388 Broadwax-lot dangerous to the human family

NEW YORK, APRIL 12, 1855.—MR. HENRY

Don't See Having a great me

NEW YORK, APRIL 12, 1855.—MR. HENRY COTAR, No 388 Broadway—Dear Sir: Having a great make rata around my stable and abop. I thought I would try you may man fixed it according to your directions. The news morning he found over one hundred and fifty dead rats. It have bought others' rat poisson, and found them humbugs, a take pleasure is pronouncing this no humbug, and that it will do more than you say it will in your advertisements. I have locate that you say it will in your advertisements. I have bound that it will also tried it on greamboats, and satisfied them on heard yet your, do...

INHALATION FOR CHIEF OF CHIEF OR ADMINISTRATION FOR CHIEF. INHALATION FOR CURE OF ASTHMA AND CO-

INHALATION FOR CURE OF ANTHMA AND COSUMPTION.— Dr. CURTIS—Dear Str. I have had the Asthma Nomere than tweaty year—no man on earth has suffered mfor with it than I have. I am now happy to say your Hygger base entirely relieved, and I believe CURID me of this dreadyn maindy. Respectfully yours.

JAMES LOCK Rail Bing Sings, New York, April 19, 1855.

The Hyggers in for sale by STEPREN PAUL & Co. No. Chambers et; C. H. Ring, No. 125 Broadway; also by Dr.143 glast throughout the City; and by Mirs Hayes, No. 125 Palvase, and 156 Atlanticest, Brooklyu. Price \$52 a peckage. our N.B. The Inhales is worn on the breast under the lis without the least inconvenience to the patient, or hindrancen, the daily avecasion. The heat of the body evaporates to find—no tube or seated air is used.

Contine—Dr. CURTIS'S HYGRANA is the original and a sales manufic.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE. - We EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We notice that one of the largest sales of Real Estate for the last year tries place This Day, by A. J. BLERCKER, at It deleck, at the Merchante Eschance. The sale comprises ten valuable pieces of Protesty or Fulion and Watersat. Brooklys; and eight Lova at Manhattanville, New York, to be sold by order of the Commissioners of the singling Fund of the dity of New York. Also will be sold by order of Referees, Executors and others—House's and Lots on Hudson, Charlton and King etc. Also, property on the corner of Elizabeth and Spring ste; do. Nos. 43 and 45 Centre at ; the valuable store property on the corner of Schance, and Sitted; the clearest House and Lot No. 32 West 46thed; a number of Lots in different parts of this city. Also, will be sold inmediately, after the Corporation Sale, by order of Executors, the valuable Property No. 19 Front etc. Propelyn.

Brooklyn

Maps of most of the above property can be had at the office
of the Auctioneer No. 7 Broad st

(259) of the Auctioneer No. 7 Bread et

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—In
addition to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office. a department for the sale of Furnivus.
A competent person will be found at the deak for the reception
of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assender et

(188)

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular SEMI

VERY VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION-Com prising the whole front on the west side of the 6th av., bet even 42 and 43d-sia — I his Day, at the Merchanty Exchange, at 11 of clock, by Wm. Dusmony, Auctioneer. 75 per cent, on mortising for three years. PARISIAN STYLE GAPTERS AND SHOES.—Per

sons about setting Boots and Shoes for spits a wear should jue step into WATKINS. No. 114 Falton st. and set pasted up as to the latest syics. At this extensive establishment can be found the largest and best assortment in the United States. A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS

A complete stock of the above always on hand.

ERERHARD FARER, sole Agent.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!-We offer

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—We offer an assortment of Chandeliers that numbers over different patterns of the ratest and most beautiful designs. Buyers of us have the benefit of a variety, TWICE AS LARGE as that of any other establishment in New York, from which to make their selections OUR FRICES are a snug per centage lower than can be found elsewhere.

W. J. F. DAILEY & Co. Marble Stores, Nos 531 and 533 Broadway.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE-A WARRANTED REMELY. DR. TORIAS'S VENETIAR LIN-is a certain cure for Crosp Colds Coughs, Rheumstian, Thros', Headache, Toothache, Mumps, Cuts, Old Sores,

From Mr. John Warlis, Importer of Accuse, A. S. Sakher, S. Sakher, S. Sakher, S. Sakher, S. Sakher, S. Sakher, S. Sakher, Sakher, S. Sakher, Sakher, Sakher, S. Sakher, Sakher, Sakher, Sa New-York, Jan. 4, 1855.

New York, Jan. 4, 1855.

New York, Jan. 4, 1855.

New York, Feb. 10, 1854.

I have used Dr. Torias's Venerian Liniment for 3 years, and have found it a certain remedy for Chronic Rheumanium. Dysentery, Counts, Vomiting, and Paiss of all kinds, and recommend it as an invaluable article. I am never without it, nor do I intend to be, if it is to be purchased.

JOSEPH NICHOLL, No. 16 Essex st.

Joseph Nichold, No 16 Resex st.

From Mrs. W. E. Cornish.

Mr. Torias—Sir: One of my children was severely attacked with Croup, and I used your Venerian Liniment, which gave immediate relief, and I really think it was the means of saving my child's life. Under no consideration would I be without a bottle in my house. I also consider it a most certain remedy for Scales and Brunes, having thoroughly tested it for the same. New bursh, N. Y., March. 1854.

Arkait Constant.

Prices. 25 and 50 cents. Depot 60 Greenwich et. Sold by all Drugsists.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These are the SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These are the only Sewing Machines before the public capable of doing every variety of work in perfect style. The fact can be clearly demonstrated that all other Sewing Machines or the large who fact can be clearly demonstrated that all other Sewing Machines or the large as a filling, when compared with Bissorie, plantation use, or any exhibition, and the great improvements plantation use, or any perfor, and the great improvements just added place them fall competition. Singer's Sewing Machines only, are free from all claim for infringement of patents.

1. M. Singer & Co., No. 235 Broadway.

TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

PATENT INFRINCEMENTS.

By the Act of July 4, 1805, ecc. 13, "It shill be in the power of the Court to render judgment above the actual damages, to three times the amount thereof." The using as well as making is an infringement.

At the December term of the Fupreme Court of the United States, 1844, "Battin vs. Taggert," Court ruled that in a resistee, a Patentee has the right to restrict or enlarge his citain, so as to give it validity and to effective his invention.

In accordance with the above decision of the Supreme Court, and by the advice of my counsel. Charles M. Keller, Eq. 1, surrendered my Patent of Nov. 12, 1845, and the Patent-Office, on the 3d April, 1855, gave me are issue, of which the following is the claim:

"What I claim as my invention in covers for openings to vaults in floors, decks. Ac., is making them of a Metallic drafting, or perforated Metallity." Plates, with the apertures as small, that persons or bedies passing over or falling on them may be entirely sustained by the metal, "ke. ThanDoux Strate,"

No. 120 West Broadway.

New-Hork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1855.

The motion to admit to bail the persons charged with the hilling of Poole, was decided yesterday by Judges Cowies. Morrissey is admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000, and Hyler, Linn and Van Pelt in the sum of \$20,000 each. The Judge refused to increase the amount of bail, fixed heretofore by Judge Morris at \$10,000, in the case of Irving.

The expected debate on the plans for a new City Hall did not come off in the Board of Councilmen last night. It is set down for this evening.

The Board of Councilmen last night repealed the ordinance recently passed concerning liquorselling on Sunday. As the Maine Law so soon comes into effect, the repeal amounts to nothing.

Motion was made in the Board of Councilmen last night to extend all existing rum-licenses to the 4th of July, if the new law will permit. The matter was referred to the legal adviser of the Board for his opinion of the power to do so.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS AND SLAVERY. The Know-Nothing camp seems to be in a general state of commotion. The leaders are laying their plans; the masses are expected to carry them out. The question which is to settle their fate in the free States is that of Slavery-extension. As a political party, electing men to act where this question will inevitably arise, they must take ground upon it. Their candidates must take ground upon it. Its avoidance is impossible. A determination to ignore the subject is in the present state of things on the Kansas-Nebraska question, tantamount to an approval of that great act of treachery and surrender. Thus, in no way is the position of friendship or hostility to be escaped. The question now is, What policy will prevail in their ranks? Will they stand upon the Anti-Nebraska platform, or will they refuse to stand there? They must do one or the other. The issue cannot be shirked.

If the masses have caught the Know-Nothing disorder, it is a mere cutaneous affection. It will go off in a season like blotches or freckles. But hostility to the extension of Slavery over territory consecrated to freedom is a sentiment that is grown into the bone with Northern people. It will assert and vindicate itself, and mount over every obstacle. It will make itself felt in every political act. Beyond a doubt the great body of the Know-Nothings in the free States are Anti-Nebraska men. And there is no question that they mean to hold fast to that faith. They have not yet been tested on the question of surrender When they are, the essential strength of the Anti-Slavery sentiment, and the real force of the Know-Nothing idea will be disclosed. It will then be seen that Know-Nothingism in the North is powerless when standing alone. Whether this conviction can be forced into the understanding of the Know-Nothing leaders in any way except by actual experiment, we do not know. On the decision of this question depend the future state of political parties, and the result of the next Presidential election. The elections in the future. as in the past, can be carried high and dry against

the Nebraska Democrate, if the Opposition to

them is wise enough not to divide its forces. But if the Know-Nothings are stolid enough to presume on their apparent successes, and blindly pit themselves against both the united Democracy and the uncompromising Anti Nebraska men of the North, then their story will be quickly told. They will not only fail to win, but there is every probability that, in the scrub race which must follow such a state of things, their Rosinante will be the last mag at the winning-post. Instead of beating both the parties which they will oppose, they will stand a smart chance of being beaten by both. And with a party so eminently depending for its vitality upon the preetige of success as the Know-Nothing organization, a more teetotal collapse of their potency can hardly be imagined We are opposed, as we need not say, to the principles and policy of the Know-Nothings, but we will not refuse to cooperate with them or any other party in aid of the great cause of freedom We are willing to unite with every element of opposition to the Nebraska traitors to prevent the consummation of their nefarious designs. But, it seems needless to say, we think none the better of the Know-Nothings because of our offer of cooperation. Our sense of the magnitude of the crisis on the Slavery question, which is likely to arise within a short time, our deep conviction of the importance of its settlement in the right marner, make us willing to sink every other po litical difference, and unite shoulder to shoulder with every man and every party who is against surrendering free territory to be converted into slave States. This is a question involving the freedom of the free States themselves; and its decision will fix the character of the Government for many years. We shall remain a Union of balanced powers, or we shall become, in effect, a consolidated Government in the hands of the slave oligarchy, to whom the free States must be tributary and obedient in every political relation or whose domination they must rebelliously

CUBA AND KANSAS.

spuin.

What a wonderful difference it makes whose the cow is that suffers, and whose or does the mischief! The President and his Cabinet, all up in arms about Cuban outrages, are sending ou ships of war, with guns loaded and matches lighted. Not content with having vindicated the honor of the Cabinet in the famous Greytown case-the country old not gain much honor on that occasion-Mr. Pierce and his political dry nurses, are, if all accounts be true, resolved and determined to assail, sink, burn and destroy, any Spanish steamer they may light upon-always provided her force prove to be so inferior to that of the brave attacking squadron as to make the assault a perfectly safe operation.

That the Spanish authorities in Cuba should presume to protect themselves against fillibustering invasion, which our Government has neither the sagacity to foresee-though the preparations for it go on under their very noses, and perhaps in some of the Government offices-nor the energy, if, indeed, they have the will, to prevent, is made the occasion of a great outery. Reported plots of invasion and insurrection hatched in the United States, and some of them actually carried into execution-plots which our Government has shown itself not only unable but actually unwilling to prevent or to punish, have naturally and reasonably enough invested with a certain cloud of suspicion every American citizen resident in Cuba, or a transfent visitor there; and every unknown vessel, especially if it hoists the American flag, which may be seen approaching the Cuban coast. It may, no doubt, be vexatious to quiet citizens who visit Cobs in pursuit of health or business, to be subjected to the annoyances. sometimes even to the extent of arrest and imprisonment, to which these unfortunate but too well founded suspicions may expose them. But they ought to recollect that they have gone to Cubs on their own mere motion, without any invitation from the Spanish Government: and that they are only suffering the penalty of that breach of the Tenth Commandment which, in relation to Cuba, act only our numerous fillibustering fellowcitizens but our very National Government have

notoriously been guilty of. But while Mr. Pierce and his fillibustering advisers are so sensitive to the sufferings of their ow out in Cubs, we doubt, after all will get much milk out of her, and whether they are not committing the very felly of which Dr. Johnson accused David Hume-that of trying to milk the bull. We hope they will not entirely forget that they have a mischievous ox, or mad buffalo rather, lurking in the border counties of Missouri that seems, also, to need a little looking after. While the Secretary of the Navy is fitting out ships to keep the Cubans in order, would it not be just as well for the Secretary of War to dispatch two or three regiments to Kansas, to guard the unfortunate inhabitants of that Territory against being invaded, bullied and murdered by their slaveholding neighbors.

What are all the cutrages alleged to have been committed in Cuba, compared with the violent invasion of Kansas, by an army of bullies and blackguards from Missouri, who took possession of the polls, and assumed to themselves the responsibility of electing a Legislature for the new Territory! When Spain commits an outrage like that, or an outrage a twentieth part as atrocious as that, we shall be perfectly ready to fight her. Charity begins at home; and until the rights of our suffering fellow-citizens in Kansas are first vindicated-until our people who stay within the limits of the territory of the United States, are first secured in the quiet enjoyment of their rights, and especially of the great right of suffrage-we think the Administration might as well postpone the going out of the territory of the l'nited States, to seek outrages to be punished and wrongs to be vindicated.

Perhaps, in the case of Mr. Pierce, the result of the recent New-Hampshire election may have so disgusted him with everything at home, that his eyes and his thoughts are now solely fixed on Cubs as the only place of refuge for him and the fragments of the late slave-catching Democratic party. No doubt there is much in the state of soniety and feeling in that island which might lead him to seek refuge there, like another Cato at Utica, and to select that as the closing scene of the political suicide he has so nearly completed. But, however it may be with Mr. Pierce, we trust Mr. Cass is not going to fail us. In this noment of danger to the great doctains of popular sovereignty-danger to it, too, in that very Kansas into which he worked so hard to intro duce it pure and intact, even at the risk of bring ing in Slavery along with it-there cannot be a doubt that Mr. Case will step forward to the resoue. No doubt he already has prepared a speech of at least forty columns, to be harled, if no sooner, at least whenever Congress comes together, at the heads of those intrusive and aggressive Missourians. At this moment, if we recollect aright, there is some little difference of opinion between Mr. Caes and his constituents. It is not long, we believe, since they put him to the disagreeable necessity of swallowing entire a great many magnanimous speeches he had formerly made about the duty of obeying instructions. What an excellent opportunity for Mr. Case to reconcile himself with his constituents! They, of course, are indignant at these Kansas outrages. Speak out, Mr. Case, and become their organ!

TOO DEAR.

As ardent friends of the aboutton of Slavery in Cuba. as well as in the United States, we might look not only with complacency, but with exultation upon the measures said to be now set on foot on the part of President Pierce for getting up a quarrel and a war with the authorities of that island. It is recorded of Sampson, that on a certain eccasion be slew three hundred Philistines with the jaw bone of an ass-and no doubt the ignoble nature of the instrument he employed, added considerably to the satisfaction which that creat champion of Israelitish liberty must have taken in the rout and destruction of the oppressors of his people. In like manner it could not but add greatly to our hearty satisfaction at the abolition of Slavery in Cubs, to see Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet made the instruments of its accomplishment. But, much as we desire to see Cuba emancipated, as well from the yoke of the planters as from that of the mother country, we are not willing to purchase this great boon at too great a cost to our own people. We are not quite so philauthropic and setf-sacrificing as some of our cotemporaries. It is not that we love Cuba less, but that we love the United States and our own people more. We confess to some psriotic prejudices—narrow-minded prejudices perhape some might call them-in favor of Anglo-Saxon America, which make us unwilling, even for the sake of liberating Cuba, to subject our own countrymen to too great a sacrifice.

Of all countries in the world, the United States is the least able to risk a maritime war; and that for the very obvious reason that, while next to Great Britain-and close, too, upon her heelswe have the largest mercantile marine in existence, richly laden ships on every sea, most tempting to the privateering sea-robber, we have, at the same time, of all the maritime powers, by far the smallest Navy-at least in proportion to the vast extent of the commerce to be escorted and protected by it. Is it worth our while to raise the premium of insurance for an ordinary voyage across the Atlantic to eight, ten. twelve, fifteen, or twenty per cent, for the sake of liberating Cuba, or even for the sake of adding to the Union another slave State-a Catholic State, toc-one whose inhabitants do not even speak the English language? Our merchants will do well to look at this question. Is the present rate of freights such as to leave much hopes of profit after such an addition to the current charges of a

sea-voyage ! We can well imagine that Spain might contemplate the prospect of a war with the United States without any great regret. Cuba would be lost, no doubt. But Cubs now is but a sort of wolf; not without difficulty held by the ears, and which may at any moment tear herself away, or be torn away by fillibusters from the grasp of the mother country. To be robbed of Cuba by the United States, a strong power which she is not generally supposed to be able to resist in that quarter, would be no disgrace to Spain, while it would be a disgrace to lose it by domestic insurrection, or to be obliged to yield it up to some pitiful band of fillibusters. If lost in that way, it would be lest without indemnity or equivalent; but if lost to the United States, the case would be otherwise. Losing Cuba to the United States, Spain would thereby sequire as an equivalentand, perhaps, it might prove, on the whole, a good deal more than an equivalent-the perpetual right of plundering the commerce of the United States, as long as it remained of value enough to be worth plundering.

We are not to take the late Mexican war as any specimen of what a war with Spain would be, or of the costs and burden which such a war would be likely to entail upon us. Mexico had neither ships nor seamen, and scarcely a harbor fit to be called so, or so situated in relation to the peopled districts as to be at all available for the purposes of a maritime war. Spain has plenty of harbors, and a hardy population, bred to the seas, who only need the stimulus of great gains in prospect, to renew the enterprises of three hundred years ago. The United States have much more wealth affoat than both Peru and Mexico could boast; and it is not easy to imagine a shorter cut to wealth than the possession of a clipper-schooner-built, perhaps, for the slave-trade-with a hundred well armed men on board, and a commission to cruise against American commerce.

This is the sort of war we have get to encounter, in case of an attack upon Spain, and we wish The Union, or The N. Y. Times, or some of the fighting journals of the country, would inform us in what way, after such a war is once begun, they propose to bring it to an end, or to protect our commerce against its annoyances? We hope President Pierce, befere he finally concludes upon a war, will read over Franklin's instructive story of the boy who paid too dear for his whistle.

THE NICARAGUAN FILLIBUSTERS. We are this morning enabled to lay before the

public the last and most authentic programme of Col. Kinney's famous Central American enterprise. It is given in a correspondence between the gallant Colonel and Mr. A. B. Corwine, formerly, we believe, U. S. Consul at Panama. The ex-Consul writes to the Fillibuster chiefcain to know how he is going to Central America, and what he is going after, and the Colonel, in reply, lets us into a knowledge of two or three interesting facts, not before disclosed. We knew already that he was no longer connected with the Central American Land and Mining Company, whose interests he plainly tells us are exclusively upon the coast of Mosquitia, but we now learn that he is acting in the name of the Nicaragua Land and Mining Company-an entirely new institution-and that the sphere of his activity is to be the interior of the country, as we have often told him it must be. Next we learn that among the numerous asseciates, whom the Colonel has now enlisted, is no less a personage than Mr. Joseph W. Fabens, who covered himself with such glory last year when, in conjunction with Capt. Hollins, he destroyed Grevtown, and avenged the wounded honor of

himself in that achievement, Mr Fabens went up into Nicaragua, in a sort of semi-diplomatic capacity, under the auspices of Mesers, Pierce and Marcy, and there bought or otherwise procured a quantity of land. We believe this acquisition was made at the instance of the now repudiated Central American Company; but that is of little consequence. Enough that Fabens holds, or claims to hold, legal rights to land in the interior of Nichragua, and that under those rights Kinney and his forces now pretend to act. Precisely in what province of that State the acquisttions of Mr. Fabens are situated, Col. Kinney does not state, nor whether his territory is prairie or woodland, or both. Rich in precious mines we are, however, told it is; but the details of this new El Dorado are prudently withheld. It is, of course, not desirable to cause a ruch of emigrants thither, who might gather the tressures before the lawful proprietors could arrive and obtain comfortable possession of their domains. After they have established themselves, and have fairly taken the cream of their gold and silver, they will, doubtless, let outsiders know more about it. It is, certainly, much to be desired, considering the present depressed condition of the money market, that their new flood of the precious metals should be poured upon the world as soon as possible.

The third remarkable point in the letter of Col. Kinney, is the announcement that the new Company prepose to establish a line of steamers on the River San Juan, and Lake Nicaragua. At present, that channel of communication is in the hands of a monopoly known as the Accessory Tratelt Company, which holds under a charter frem Nicaragus. That charter the Colonel, apparently, intends to annul or to disregard. Tois may be taken as an indication of open war against the proprie ors of that Company, who are mainly the same, we beli-ve, as the speculators of the Central American Land Company, from whom K nuey has separated, and whom he now seems to regard with a feeting the reverse of tove. We trust the holders of the Transit stock will not be prematurely alarmed at the menaced revocation of their charter by the future Government of the country.

Col. Kinney protests that his intentions are whelly pacific, and industrial. He goes out merely to till his lands, dig his gold and silver, and prosecute the commercial affairs of his colony. Supposing this to be his honest desire he surely cannot be such a s'impleton as to believe he can abide by it. Apart from the fact that Nicaragua is involved in civil war in which the new settlers must almost necessarily take one side or the other, how will it be possible for a community of five hundred or a thousand men from the United States to live under the laws and Government of the natives of that country? This question answers itself. They will revolt and establish their own administration in three months. So, too, with the introduction or Slavery; Col. Kinney professes not to aim at such a result, but he must know that all opposition to it will be overruled. The conquerors of Nicersgus will find it more agreeable to raise augar, coffee, and cocoa by the sweat of slaves than by their own, and no military leader from Texas will prevent them from gratifying that preference. Besides, the Colonel's Southern friends stand in need of a few additional Slave States, and be is not the man to deprive his new country of the fundamental qualification for annexation to the American Union.

On the whole, we cannot say that the aspect of this precious scheme is much improved in its new presentation. It still seems to us at bottom no better than a deliberate conspiracy to subjugate a feeble nation with which this country is at peace, and to establish Slavery on the ruins of freedom. How tarthe connection with the undertaking of so notorious a favorite of the Federal Executive as Mr. Joseph W. Fabens, is calculated to extinguish the suspicion that the Government are accessory to the plot, we shall not undertake to conjecture.

CLAY FOR FUEL.

The march of mind in our day is great, but the march of gullibility would seem to be yet greater. The wonders achieved in the last half-century have prepared the public mind for believing that almost anything is possible, and hence there exists a readiness to accept the promises of the wildest projectors, even when conflictleg with principles of philosopby usually recegnized as true. But a little while since Mr. Paine was enabled, by his plausible statements, so far to influence the public mind as materially to affect the value of Delaware and Hudson stock, and other coal property; and the accuracy of those statements was certified by some of the most respectable names in New-England. Yet, all he taught was opposed to very simple philosophical principles-a knewledge of which would have saved many persons from heavy losses incurred in the effort to carry into effect the views of the charlaten by whom they were guided. About the same time, another philosopher un-

dertook to show that, by adding to the machinery of the hydraulic press, all the power could be gained, without the loss of speed; and, of course that by increasing to the necessary extent the number of wheels, the hands of a man could be enabled to drive the train of a locometive. It was perpetual motion over again, and yet it received the certificates of men of the highest standing in England. Next, and but two years since, came a Cin-

cinnati inventor, who drove a grist mill at full speed with as many wood shavings as he could carry in his hat, and promised to take a steamboat of the largest size to New Orleans with a bushel or two of coal; and this, too, was certified by men of the highest respectability, who had seen the machine in motion. The object of the inventor was, we presume, accomplished, for from that day to this we have heard no more of him or his engine.

Since then there have been others; but the latest scheme is one now being carried out in New-Orleans, by which clay is to be made to drive steamboats and lecomotives, warm houses, and, perhaps, to furnish light. Power-presses have, as we are gravely assured, been driven by it, while it can be furnished at twenty-five cents a barrel, and must, therefore, supersede coal as fuel. That it can be profitably supplied at that price, few will doubt; and, if any of the owners of clay deposits near New-Orleans should be enabled to make contracts for supplying it as fuel, they will certainly be well paid for their land. They had better, as we think, make their contracts early, as the "excitement" produced by the new and worderful discovery may pass away.

Of all known substances, clay is among the most remarkable, not only for incombustibility, Borland. It seems that after having immertalised | but even for infusibility. The glass-blower melts

his sand in eracibles made of it. The furname master uses it for the construction of walls within which he melts coal, lime and iron-ore. The chemist uses crucibles of clay when he subjects to the action of the blow-pipe the most refree tory minerals-and yet this most incombastible substance, that can with difficulty be even fased, is by help of some hitherto undiscovered process to be resolved into thin air. Then it is to be used in driving engines and emptying the pockets

of the credulous. Clay is, as we are told by one of our chamical friends, a peroxide, incapable of further oxidization or combustion-but it may be mixed with bitumen, gas, or wood tar, and then the bituminous matter will burn, but the clay will not. All our readers know that this earthy matter combined with coal remains unburned, and accumlates in their grates in the form of ashee; and they know well the intensity of the heat to which it has been subjected. If the carbon contained in the strongest anthracite is incapable of baraing the few earthy particles combined with it, will what reason can we suppose that similar mater can elsewhere be made capable of burning itself, and giving light, heat, and power! The thing le an absurdity, cooked up for the purpose of ascomplishing an object.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 18, 1855.
The Cabinet is entirely harmonious upon the Cuba such as to create a casus belli. He will resort b force only if a case should arise in which international law will fully justify it. The Administration is strongly in fovor of pacific relations with Spain, and Spain is fully advised thereof. It is thought have Cuban indiscretions and outrages against our commerce arise from the deep-seated conspiracies among the islanders, which irritate and confuse Coacha. But be knows that his assaults upon our commerce and the imprisonment of our citizens must stop at once, and the Administration thinks they shall step them, without the least danger of a war with Spain.

The Treasury Department have allowed all the dis-bursements claimed by Lieut Boale, late Indian Agent for California. The result is a complete vindication of Beale against the charges some time since made by the newspapers of delinquencies. SUNDAY LAW IN BOSTON-THE ALIEN LAW.

Boston, Wednesday, April 18, 1855.
An order from the Chief of Police directs the closing, on Sunday, of all bar-rooms, barber's shops, newsrooms, &c., within the limits of the city.
The resolution in the House, relative to the Alice law, was so amended as to allow them to vote and hold offices after a residence of twenty-one years.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. GRENTIELD, (Mass.) Wednesday, April 18.
As the Beston train, on the Ashuelot Railrosa, was coming through a sharp curve, this afternoon, new this pisce, the engine struck Mr. Field, who was walking on the track, killing him instantly.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.
SARATORA Wednesday, April 18, 1855.
The Saratoga and Washington Railroad was sold beday, on a mortgage, and was bought in by the owners of the mortgage, who will, most probably organize a new Company.

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIA MERCHANT.
PHILADELPHIA, Wedoesday, April 18, 1835,
John Hooper, Esq., one of our most esteemed manchants, died this morning.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

Oswago, Wednesday, April 18, 1853.

The steamer May Flower, the pioneer o' a new list of new steamers to run between Oswego and Toront arrived here this afternoon with a funitous of fraging passenger. This the establishes a new and direction to the Colling wood Kanroad and Georgian Batto the Upper Laker.

ARREST OF THE NOTORIOUS DR. HINES.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, April 18 1855.
The notorious Dr. Hines, convicted in Louisias some time since, and reateneed to the Pentication for eleven years, and who lately escaped, was rested here yeaterday under the assumed name (Col. Hamilton)

FIRST THUNDER-STORM IN 1855.

We had the first thunder shower of the season of Wednesday morning. It lasted only 30 minutes, be in that time fulfilled all the phases of an Angustators the forerunning darkness; the lift of heavy, gra-clouds; the premonitory rumbling of thunder; the sudden tornado of wind; the brief doings of sparkling; the frequent flashes of fierce lightning; the thunder, accumulating volume until one sha ling, reading rear told that the climax was read And then the sullen grunbling of the retree the instant cesestion of the rain, the transition to su shine and clear blue sky, the inspiriting freshness the air, and the exhilirating buoyancy which sees to have been suddenly infused into everybody-told the welcome joy with which the first thus storm of the season was received. There are signs of spring yet visible, hereabout. The cater lar blossoms, and the slightest peeping of green law among the poplars and willows, and a tolerable spris ing of grass, are the only vegetable proofs yet to

At the culminating point of the storm, the b No. 97 South Ninth, East Brooklyn, occupied by James Acher, was struck by lightning. The fi ouse, into the kitchen, making a hole through wall similar to that of a large bullet. Mr. Att who was sitting in the room, was knocked in Drs Walle and Colt were called in, and on exe ination ascertained that the current took effect on right side, passing down the leg under the boot, thence escaped by bursting the leather from sole of the boot on each side. Mr. Acker was to walk about yesterday afternoon, and will soon

The storm extended over the whole State, and e ward to Boston. In Western New-York there was perfect tornado, as the fellowing telegraphic advi-

THE STORM YESTERDAY.

ROCKPORT, N. Y., Wednesdsy, April 18 1835, We had a tremendous hail-storm here this mornis during which hail-stones fell weighing from two four cances such, and some of them measured see inches in circumference. It was as dark as all during the prevalence of the storm, which issued or fifteen minutes. Much damage was done to down the control of the storm.

or fifteen minutes. Much damage was done to dows, &c.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, April 18, 185.

At this point we had thunder, lightning, and rooly.

Syracusz, Wednesday, April 18, 185.

We were visited by a very heavy thunder-ste this merning—the rain falling copiously, accompaint hail. Some of the hall-stones that fell rearly an inch in diameter.

CORNING, N. Y., Wednesday, April 18, 185.

A terrible hall-storm visited us this morning, did much damage. Many of the hail-stones means pearly hims inches in circumference, and we about eight ounces.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 18, 185.

This evening we were visited with the first thus shower of the season.

Washington, Wednesday, April 18, 187.

The thermometer here at 3 o'clock this after

The thermometer here at 3 o'clock this stood at 74 deg. It now stands at 72 deg.

Show IN VERMONT AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE Retland (Vt.) Heraid, says that on Tuesday night as Wednesday, of last week, a foot of snow fell in Resland, making the first good aleighing since Desember on the mountains the snow was three feet deep. New Hampshire, north of Concord, the snow quite deep last week; in the woods seems two feet.